THE

JACOBITE's JOURNAL.

By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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——*Amoto quæramus seria Ludo.*
Hor.

WHEN the Ass disappeared from this Paper, it might be reasonably concluded that the Jacobite would not stay long behind.

In plain Fact, I am weary of personating a Character for which I have so solemn a Contempt; nor do I believe that the elder *Brutus* was more uneasy under that Idiot Appearance which he assumed for the Sake of his Country, than I have been in the Masque of Jacobitism, which I have so long worn for the same amiable and honest Purpose; in order, if possible, to laugh Men out of their Follies, and to make them ashamed of owning or acting by Principles no less inconsistent with Common Sense, than detrimental to the Society.

And even the Jacobites themselves (if there be really any Persons weak enough to maintain such Tenets in Earnest) cannot tax me with any Unfairness. If they will reflect seriously, and confess ingenuously, they must be forced to allow, that it is impossible for any Man to unite the contradictory Doctrines of a Protestant and a Jacobite, without being guilty of all the glaring and monstrous Absurdities which I have endeavoured to assign to that motley Character.

Here then I shall pull off the Masque, and openly avow that I *John Trott-Plaid*, Esq; notwithstanding my Name, do, from my Heart, abhor and despise all the Principles of a Jacobite, as being founded on certain absurd, exploded Tenets, beneath the lowest Degree of a human Understanding.

Many Reasons, besides my great Abhorrence to this Character, have urged me to lay it down for the future.

First, I have observed that tho' Irony is capable of furnishing the most exquisite Ridicule; yet as there is no kind of Humour so liable to be mistaken, it is, of all others, the most dangerous to the Writer. An infinite Number of Readers have not the least Taste or Relish for it, I believe I may say do not understand it; and all are apt to be tired, when it is carried to any Degree of Length.

A second Reason is, that there is no Species of Wit or Humour so little adapted to the Palat of the present Age. I am firmly persuaded, that if many of those who have formerly gained such Reputation this Way, were to revive and publish their Works *de novo*, they would have few Readers, and acquire but little Credit. This is indeed too plain and simple a Food, and wants all that high Seasoning which recommends the Works of modern Authors. Ridicule is not sufficiently poignant; nothing but downright Abuse will whet up and stimulate the pall'd Appetite of the Public; nor will the World at present swallow any Characters that are not well ragoo'd and carbonaded. The general Taste in Reading, at this Time, very much resembles that of some particular Men in Eating, who would never willingly devour what doth not stink. When a new Book, Pamphlet, or Poem is published, the Enquiry is not, as formerly, What is the Subject? Who writ it? Is there Wit or Humour in it? But, who is abused? Whom is the Author at now? Doth he lay about him well? and such-like; and according to the Answer received to these Questions, the Performance is cherish'd or rejected.

A third Reason which hath induced me to the above Resolution, is a Conviction that the Principles which I attack are really improper Subjects of Ridicule; for as some Persons and some Topics may be too high and solemn, so, in Reality, others may be too low and contemptible to be treated this Way. Indeed, if to ridicule any thing it be necessary to lower it by a Comparison to something else, I believe it will be very difficult to find such a Comparison for Jacobitism.

But the last and strongest Motive to me hath been, that the Matter is past a Joke; for, however absurd and despicable the Principles of Jacobites may be, the Designs of the Party, and their Consequences, are of a very serious Nature. When every Attempt, with which Malice can supply Invention, is employ'd to undermine and blow up the Constitution; when conceal'd Popish Traytors are crept into the Seminaries of Learning, and endeavour to taint the Minds of our Youth; and when the most bare-faced Libels are every Week spread all over the Nation, in order to spirit up the Vulgar to rise and cut the Throats of their Betters; it is high time to speak in a plainer Language than that of Irony, and to endeavour to raise something more than Mirth in the Mind of the Reader.

One of these Incendaries in particular may be almost literally called the Drummer of Sedition, and said to beat up for Recruits in the Pretender's Cause. He hath in very direct Terms addressed himself to the People, and very plainly (tho' with all the Affectation of Eloquence) advised them to rise and do themselves Justice. In this, indeed, he differs from the famous *Vaux*, that as the Assassin, already upon Record, attempted clandestinely to blow up King, Lords and Commons, this Gentleman would effect the same Purpose, in a fairer and more open Manner, and would encourage the People to take up Arms against the Government, with this Motto on their Banner,

NIL DESPERANDUM.

This Conduct may perhaps be thought fair and open; but we shall not find him in all Respects equally honest: In two Instances, indeed, (and these pretty considerable ones) he deviates a little from this Plain-dealing; for he beats up for Recruits to serve the Pretender in the Name of his present Majesty; and fights in the Cause of Popery and Slavery, under the Standard (as he pretends) of the Constitution.

To consider such Attempts as these in a ludicrous Light, would be as absurd as the Conceit of a Fellow in *Bartholomew-Fair*, who exhibited the comical Humours of *Nero* ripping up his Mother's Belly; and surely a Man who endeavours to rip up the Bowels of his Country, is altogether as improper an Object of Ridicule.

And what makes the Matter still more serious, with regard to this Author, is, that he is far from being like the rest of his Fellow-Labourers, void of all Abilities. Such Persons as the Writer of *Old England*, the Printer of the *London Evening-Post*, and the poor *Fool*, can do neither Good nor Harm to any Cause or Party; for tho' a Sword is said to be a dangerous Weapon in the Possession of a Madman, a Pen is never dangerous but in the Hands of a Man of Sense.

Here perhaps the candid Reader will say, Why did not the Ministry secure such a Writer to themselves, or at least purchase his Silence, when he waited on them? Especially since they have experienced his Abilities in writing already on more Sides than one? Why is an Author obliged to be a more disinterested Patriot than any other? And why is he, whose Livelihood is in his Pen, a greater Monster in using it to serve himself, than he who uses his Tongue to the same Purpose?

To confess the Truth, the World is in general too severe on Writers. In a Country where there is no public Provision for Men of Genius, and in an Age when no Literary Productions are encouraged, or indeed read, but such as are season'd with Scandal against the Great; and when a Custom hath prevailed of publishing this, not only with Impunity but with great Emolument, the Temptation to Men in desperate Circumstances is too violent to be resisted; and if the Public will feed a hungry Man for a little Calumny, he must be a very honest Person indeed, who will rather starve than write it.

In a Time therefore of profound Tranquillity, and when the Consequence, at the worst, can probably be no greater than the Change of a Ministry, I do not think a Writer, whose only Livelihood is his Pen, to deserve a very flagitious Character, if, when one Set of Men deny him Encouragement, he seeks it from another, at their Expence; nor will I rashly condemn such a Writer as the vilest of Men, (provided he keeps within the Rules of Decency) if he endeavours to make the best of his own Cause, and uses a little Art in blackening his Adversary. Why should a Liberty which is allowed to every other Advocate, be deny'd to this?

But at a Season when the Kingdom is engaged in a most dangerous War; when we are in the most critical and perillous State; when it is become a Question, and that soon, as it seems, to be decided, whether we shall be any longer a Nation; and when indeed this in a great measure depends on our Unanimity among ourselves. At such a Season to blow the Trumpet of Sedition, to labour at re-kindling the scarce extinguish'd Coals of Rebellion, to blacken and misrepresent the best of Governments, and to harangue the People with false, plausible, and popular Alarms, into a Distrust of those great and good Men, who are, of all, most desirous and most able to preserve them; is an Action which deserves a worse Name than I am willing to stain this Paper with.

To treat such Men and such Measures in a ludicrous Manner, or to consider a serious Design of setting the Nation on Fire, in order to scramble something out of the Flames, as a Jest, must surely be thought very absurd and foolish: Here therefore I lay down my Character of Jacobite; tho' I shall still retain the Name of the Paper, as it is for the Use of that Party for which it is designed; and tho' they are not to be ridiculed out of their Folly, I hope still to be able to reason them into Sense.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette.

Hamburgh, Feb. 27.

THE Stadtholder of Ducal Holstein, arrived here yesterday from Keill, and proposes to stay some Time with his Mother the Dutchess of Holstein. The

Sieur Kleſeker, appointed particular Agent for this City in Holland, is to ſet out ſome Day this Week for the Hague.

Hamburgh, March 5. The Dutch Levies go on here with great Succeſs. The Weather continues to be ſo extremely ſevere, that all Navigation up this River is hindered by the Froſt. ib.

Lisbon, March 4. N. S. By an Expreſs which arrived a few Days ago from Cadiz, Six Spaniſh Men of War were ſeen coming into that Bay, where they were to join three Men of War fitted out there, in order to convoy a conſiderable Number of Merchant Ships to the Weſt-Indies. And it is ſaid likewiſe, that three French Men of War were expected at Cadiz from Toulon. His Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Diamond, which ſailed from hence on the 24th paſt, in Company with the Ruſſel Man of War, with the Convoy for England, was obliged to return hither a few Days ſince in a very leaky Condition. ib.

Lisbon, March 10. N. S. Five of the Rio de Janeiro Fleet are come up the River, and the reſt are expected as ſoon as the Wind permits. ib.

Dresden, March 17. N. S. The March of the Ruſſians continues to be very quick; they are well furniſhed with every Thing the Country affords, for which they pay ready Money. It is certain there were ſome Thouſands of them arrived at Grodno the 2d Inſtant; and it is not doubted but the whole Army will be at Warſaw by the 25th. ib

As the Ruſſian Troops, after they are out of Poland, will not meet with any Bread baked in the Manner of their own Country, unleſs it be done on Purpoſe for them, the Maritime Powers have engaged 50 People from the Valley of Maggia, who underſtand the baking of Baſtruck (which is the Name the Ruſſians give their Bread) to attend thoſe Troops, as long as they continue in the Service of the Allies. G. A. *It is hoped they will eat ſome French Bread before their Return.*

Letters from Holland by the laſt Iriſh Mail ſay, that the Negociation for the Ranſom of the Dutch who are now Priſoners in France, meets with ſo many Obſtructions, that all Thoughts of concluding it ſeem to be over at preſent: But that the longer this Affair remains in Suſpence, the leſs advantageous it will be to France; for, according to the Liſts that were ſent to the Dutch Council of State laſt Month, the Number of thoſe Priſoners is ſo reduced, that at the Beginning of the preſent Year, they were not computed at above 5,400. ib.

The States of Brabant are ordered to get ready for the French 3000 Waggons, before the End of the current Month, and an Ordonnance has been publiſhed at Bruſſels, forbidding all Perſons, under Penalty of the moſt ſevere Puniſhment, to furniſh the Allies with Proviſions or Goods, of any kind whatſoever. ib.

They write from Leghorn, that notwithſtanding the Affairs of Corſica are in ſo bad a Situation, that the Malcontents have again inveſted Baſtia, and threaten to renew the Siege by Land, as ſoon as the Engliſh Men of War can ſhut it by Sea; the Genoeſe are ſo far from ſending any freſh Troops to that Iſland, that they continue to raiſe Recruits there, in thoſe Parts of which they are yet Maſters, to compleat their Corſican Regiment on the Continent. ib.

'By a Gentleman lately return'd from Havredegrace, 'we have the following Account: That on the 12th of 'March he came from thence, at which Time they had 'two new Ships, one of 54 Guns, and the other of '40, upon one Deck, both ready for the Sea, and 'were to ſail in 14 Days; there were alſo ſeveral Veſ'ſels of 18 and 20 Guns loading Timber, for building 'Ships at Breſt; and ſeveral ſmall Craft in the ſame 'Service.—On the 11th Inſtant, the Reomoux Priva'teer Snow ſail'd from thence, with 14 Carriage Guns, '12 Swivels, and 150 Men, on a Cruize between 'Beachy-head and the Wight; ſhe is a low, ſnug Veſ'ſel, taunt-rigg'd, with a Billet Head, much imitating 'one of our former Sloops of War.—The June Hor'tance, late his Majeſty's Sloop the Hinchinbrook, was 'repairing and fitting for Sea with all Expedition; and 'ſome ſmall Privateers. There were ſeveral Dutch 'Ships there, ſome carried in by their Privateers, and 'others that were ſtop'd. They have about 300 Dutch 'Priſoners. ib.

The French Court, upon receiving Advice from M. de la Noue, its Miniſter to the Anterior Circles, that thoſe Circles had reſolved to renew their ancient Aſſociation, with an *Aſſurance*, that this Aſſociation is purely defenſive, and not intended to interrupt the Neutrality of the Empire, has thought proper to order M. de la Noue to declare, 'That the King remarks, with much 'Satisfaction, the Meaſures they take to ſecure the Neu'trality of the Empire, which entirely correſpond with 'his Majeſty's Intention of keeping up the moſt per'fect good Underſtanding with the Germannic Body." —This is French Politeneſs carried to the higheſt Pitch, in order to keep thoſe Circles ſtill in as good a Humour as poſſible, after all imaginable Efforts have been tried to prevent their taking this Reſolution, which is now thus applauded. G A

From the London Gazette.

Naples, Feb. 27. N. S. Laſt Week the Malteſe Ship of War, that conducted to Toulon the French Ambaſſador, landed here ſeveral Caſes of Money for the Payment of the Spaniſh Troops in this Kingdom.

Rome, March 2. N. S. A few Days ago arrived in this City from Naples, the Prince Corſini, late Viceroy of Sicily. On the 29th died Cardinal Girolami of an Apoplexy. ib.

Florence, March 5, N. S. The Emperor to encourage the reciprocal Improvement of Commerce with the Empreſs's Dominions, and the Dutchy of Tuſcany, has lately cauſed an Edict to be publiſhed, notifying to the Publick, the Facilitation that will be granted, particularly a Reduction of half the Duty on the Exportation and Introduction into each State, of the Manufactures which it produces, upon Condition, that they ſhall be ſent by the Tirole, and accompanied by proper Certificates from the reſpective Preſidents of the Finances, and Miniſters of the Cuſtom-houſe. ib.

Florence, March 6. N. S. The Diſpoſitions which the French were making in the Citadel of Maſſa, ſuch as mounting the Cannon, and clearing the Avenues of it, by levelling ſome Houſes and cutting down ſeveral Olive-Trees, as if they had a Deſign to fortify themſelves there, are diſcontinued by Order, it being found that, by the Situation of that Citadel, it is impoſſible to defend it from a Bombardment. The Garriſon left there, of 50 Men, was, by the laſt Accounts, reduced to 30, to prevent which, no common Soldier is permitted to go out of the Citadel. A Detachment from a French Company of Huſſars, formed chiefly of Deſerters from the Auſtrian Army, and who were employed between Lavenza and Maſſa, on light Expeditions, have lately deſerted, after having uſed the Officer who oppoſed them ſo ill, that he is ſuppoſed to be dead of his Wounds, to Pietra Santa, a ſmall Town belonging to this State, where they were received as Deſerters, and obliged to ſell their Arms: They immediately went from thence to Lucca, and from thence to Piſa, where they have taken Refuge in a Church, upon Notice that a French Commiſſary had been ſent Poſt after them to all the abovementioned Places, with Orders to demand them as Aſſaſſins. The ſame Inſtances have been made to the Regency here, by Order of the Duke de Richelieu, to which no Anſwer has as yet been given, neither is it probable that they will be complied with. ib.

Soon after the French Troops took Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of Maſſa, the Marriage of the Princeſs Mary-Anne, Second Heireſs of that Principality, with Prince Albani, was publickly declared. Signior Fabrici, Agent from the Duke of Modena, who thought alone to ſecure that rich Succeſſion for the Prince his Son, proteſted againſt this Marriage, in the Name of the Duke his Maſter. But that Prince has nevertheleſs given up all the Hopes he once flattered himſelf with, of reuniting that Principality to his Dominions; tho' he formerly thought the Thing ſo certain, that he cauſed the Roads from Modena to Maſſa, to be repaired ſome Years ago, with a View of opening a Way for Carriage by Land, betwixt Maſſa and Venice, of all kind of Goods that are now ſent by Sea quite round Italy. The Engagements of the Duke of Modena with the Houſe of Bourbon have cauſed him to loſe that important Acquiſition; and this may not perhaps, after the Ruin of his Dominions, and an Exile of ſeven Years, be the only Diſgrace that he may draw on himſelf by thoſe Engagements. G. A. Quere. *Whether a Match thus made Sword in Hand will not rather reſemble a State of War than of Peace?*

Proceedings at the Court of Criticiſm, Thurſday March 17.

ONE *B*— and one *B*—, two Jacobites, came into the Court, and complain'd of the Revd. Mr. *Warner*, that he had preach'd a very improper Sermon on the 30th of *January* laſt, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of *London* at St. *Paul*'s Cathedral; and the ſaid *B*—s alledged, that this Day hath always been underſtood as a Jacobitical Day; and that the Sermons preach'd on that Occaſion ſhould favour of Jacobitical Doctrine; but, on the contrary, that Mr. *Warner*, among many other Paragraphs, had ventured to preach the following:

"There is great Reaſon to conjecture, that the "Guilt we have been now lamenting, had been "never perpetrated, could The People have foreſeen the Progreſs of their Crimes, or in the Beginning have ſuſpected, that the Enemies of "The King, had been capable of an Action, "which they at laſt committed; could they have "thought that the Great Defenders of Engliſh "Liberty—— contending only for Redreſs of "Grievances———would have proceeded by a "Stretch of Power againſt the Common Rights of "Engliſhmen, to deliver them up to Sedition, "Confuſion, Tumult, and——*when they look'd* "*for Righteouſneſs—Oppreſſion* *; in ſhort, could "they have ever thought, that a Day would come "by Their means, when, amidſt the Commiſera"tion of All his Subjects—the Few *Sons of Vio"lence* excepted—their Sovereign could be ar"raign'd in his own Courts of Juſtice, impriſon'd "in his Palace, and executed in the Capital of "his Country?

"Let theſe Things, therefore, fill our Minds "with a Cautious Dread, (for That is the End of "this Day of Remembrance) of encouraging any "Reports, or harbouring any Complaints, and of "propagating any Jealouſies, which may have a "Tendency,—tho' but a Diſtant one—to weaken "our own Affections for His Majeſty, or to alie"nate thoſe we converſe with from their true and "ſworn Allegiance."

All which he ſaid was in Favour of the Diabolical Cauſe of Whiggiſm, and conrrary to our Allegiance to our Sovereign Lord ——, his Crown and Dignity.

The Court then, having firſt peruſed the Sermon, adjudged, That the ſaid Sermon be, for its Loyalty, recommended to the Public; and that the ſaid *B*—s, for their falſe Clamour, be in the Mercy of the Court, *&c.*

Note, It was ſaid that the printed Sermon differ'd from that which was preached; but this, on Examination, was found to be falſe.

(Adjourned)

DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, March 19. The King has been pleaſed to order a Conge d'Elire to paſs the Great Seal of Great-Britain, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, to elect a Biſhop of that See, the ſame being now vacant by the Tranſlation of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Thomas Gooch, late Biſhop thereof, to the See of Ely. And alſo to iſſue his Letters under his Majeſty's Royal Sign Manual, recommending to the ſaid Dean and Chapter the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Samuel Liſle, now Biſhop of St. Aſaph, to be by them elected and choſen Biſhop of the ſaid See of Norwich.

——To Dr. Thomas Cheyney, late Dean of Lincoln, the Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wincheſter, void by the Promotion of the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Zachary Pearce to the See of Bangor.

——To Sir John Ligonier, Knight of the Bath, and General of Horſe, the Office and Place of Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Ordnance, in the room of Field Marſhal Wade, deceaſed.

——To conſtitute and appoint Charles Howard, Eſq; Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces, to be Col. of the Third Regiment of Dragoon Guards, in the room of Field Marſhal Wade, deceaſed.

——Lord George Beauclerk to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Howard.

John Jordan, Eſq; to be Colonel of the Regiment of Marines, late under the Command of Lord George Beauclerk.

Henry Whitley to be Lieut. Colonel to the Regiment of Dragoons commanded by the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Cobham, in the room of the ſaid Col. Jordan.

Robert Elliſon, Eſq; to be Lieut. Governor of the Iſland of Cape Breton, in the room of Lieut. Col. Hobſon.

And David Middleton, Surgeon, to be Surgeon General to his Majeſty's Forces, in the room of Surgeon Pawlett, deceaſed.

St. James's, March 17. This Morning M. Andrada, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal, had an Audience of his Majeſty, to which he was introduced by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, one of his Majeſty's

Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Charles Cottrel, Esq; Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

By a Letter from Oxford we have an Account, that the 25th of May is fixed for opening Dr. Ratcliffe's fine Library, when there will be *Disputations and Exercises*, as at a Publick Act, which happens but every twentieth Year. G. A ——*We hear there have been some very pretty Disputations and Exercises there lately.*

We hear from Plymouth, that by a Cartel Ship arrived there in one Day from St. Maloes, they have an Account, That when the said Ship came away the Merchants were in the greatest Consternation about their Privateers; for, of Twelve that sailed from thence, only Four were return'd, tho' the Time of their Cruizing was expired; they were therefore apprehensive that they had fallen into the Hands of Sir Peter Warren. G. A.

Monday there was Advice from Portsmouth, that one of the French East-India Ships, taken by Lord Anson and Sir Peter Warren in May last, call'd the Modeste, is burnt by Accident in that Harbour. Ib.

The same Day the agreeable News came, that the Hardy, Dodsworth, from Leghorn, with a Cargo valued at 40,000 l. was arrived at Dartmouth. Ib.

Last Week the Right Hon. the Lord Anson was married to the Hon. Miss York, Daughter of the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. Ib.——*A young Lady* really *possess'd of all the Qualifications which can adorn her Sex.*

Monday was interr'd from the Jerusalem Chamber the Right Hon. George Wade, Esq; Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council. He enter'd early into the Service of his Country, his first Commission bearing Date the 26th Day of December, 1690, from whence he rose, under four succeeding Princes, to the highest Honours of his Profession. In 1704 he was made Adjutant General, with a Brevet of Colonel, by Lord Gallway; and five Years afterwards was honour'd with a Letter from his Imperial Majesty, and a Commission of Major General. In 1724, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland, and while he was intrusted with that Command he made Roads thro' the Highlands; a great Work, and happily compleated, with a wise OEconomy of the public Money, and a Munificence with which all National Works ought to be executed. In 1743-4, he had the Command of the British Forces in the Austrian Netherlands; and in the late Rebellion, a Time of general Danger and Apprehension, he was distinguish'd by being placed at the Head of an Army. He died in the 75th Year of his Age, in full Possession of those Honours, which a Life of Virtue had acquired. G. A.——*The General was above ten Years older than this Writer hath made him.*

At the Assizes held this Week at Bury, Stephen Pettit was convicted of the Murder of Joseph Keys, and received Sentence of Death. Ib.

John Bugg, Robert Leech, and John Gooday, are to be transported; Richard Deeks is to remain a Prisoner; and George Hubbard continued on his Recognizance. Ibid.

Norwich, March 19. On Monday last the Assizes ended at Thetford for the County of Norfolk, when William Salter, for the barbarous Murder of Christopher King upon the Heath near Holt, and William Elzin for Sheep-stealing, received Sentence of Death; but Elzin was reprieved before the Judge left the Town. Ib.

On Thursday last the Assizes ended at Chelmsford, for the County of Essex, before Mr. Justice Wright and Mr. Justice Burnett, when Richard Stevens was capitally convicted for stealing five Cows and a Heifer, and Joseph Pavett, for stealing a Mare; but both were repriev'd before the Judges left the Town. L. E.

The Inhabitants of Leicester-Square, by a voluntary Subscription, have contracted with Mess. Hardcastle, a Mason, and Barnett, a Smith, for inclosing the said Square with a Stone Plinth and Iron Pallisades, with proper Ornaments, together with an Equestian Statue, gilt with Gold, (to be placed in the Middle of the Square) of King George the First, on a Stone Pedestal, fully enriched. W. E.

It is reported that a Venetian Ship, bound for Genoa from Spain, with a valuable Cargo on board, is taken by the English in the Mediterranean. Ib.

There is Advice from India, by Way of Lisbon, that one of the French Country Ships, valued at near 200001. has been taken by the English. Ib.

It is talked, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield will soon go to Aix-la-Chapelle with a Publick Character. Ib.

They write from Boston in New-England of the 15th of December, that the Wednesday before, early in the Morning, a dreadful Fire broke out at the Court House, whereby that spacious and beautiful Building was entirely destroy'd, with most of the publick Records, Books, &c. Ib.

Several Ships of the Line are ordered to be victuall'd, in order to join the Squadron of Men of War intended for a secret Expedition. ib.

There is an Account from St. Malo's, that eight French Men of War were sailed from Brest, in order, as supposed, to meet their Martinico Fleet, daily expected home. ib.

Letters from New-York of the 15th of January, mention, that a fine Prize was arrived there, who gave an Account, that eight Privateers belonging to that Province, Rhode-Island, Boston, &c. had fell in with a French Fleet homeward bound, and had taken five French Men of War, and several Merchant Ships, which were soon expected in that Port. ib.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Capt. Douglass to be Captain of the Berwick Man of War, a Ship of 70 Guns. G. A.

Likewise appointed Capt. Stanhope to be Commander of the Fogueux, a French Man of War, lately taken by Sir Peter Warren, of 60 Guns. Ib.

And also Capt. John Montague, Member of Parliament for Huntingdon, to be Commander of the Greenwich, of 60 Guns. Ib.

On Tuesday last the Assizes ended at Hereford, when two Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. Anthony Baynham for Sheep-stealing; and John Aspey for stealing a Cow; but were both reprieved. G. A.

We hear that a Scheme is on Foot, and will speedily be put into Execution, for regulating the Naval Court-Martials, whereby all, or at least most of the Inconveniencies to which they have been exposed, and which have been so long and loudly complain'd of, will be remedied, more especially drawing Trials before them into a tedious and unnecessary Length, by frequent Adjournments. It is also said, that such as shall for the future prevaricate before these Judicatories, or are guilty of giving false Testimony, will be liable to such Punishments as their Offences deserve; which there is no doubt will be highly satisfactory, as well as advantageous to the publick Service. W. E.

They write from Hanway-Hill in Sussex, that last Saturday Mr. James Springer, an Officer of the Customs, was met by a Gang of Smugglers, who carried him away, and put him on board a Vessel which lay near Brighthelmstone, in order to send him to France. Ib.

We hear that a fine Monument will be erected in Westminster-Abbey to the Memory of the late General Wade, near the Place where he was interr'd. Ib.

Four Men of War of the Line are ordered to be got ready with all Expedition, to sail to the Baltick on some important Expedition. Ib.

It is said that there is Advice come, that the Sheerness Man of War has taken a very rich Prize. Ib.

The Apothecary's Bill was Yesterday rejected by the House of Commons. Ib.

Portsmouth, March 23. Yesterday in the Evening sailed from Spithead his Majesty's Ship the Blandford, Capt. Dodd, with a Fleet of 50 Sail of Homeward bound Ships and Coasters; the Union, Prize to the Hon. Capt. Montagu, of his Majesty's Ship the Bristol, could not purchase her Anchors, so is left to go with the next Convoy. Commodore Mostyn's Squadron of eight Ships of the Line, are getting ready with all Expedition. Remains in the Harbour the Duke, St. George, Chichester, Hampton-Court, Culloden, Prince Frederick, Lyon, Bristol, Penzance, Ambuscade, Mercury, Baltimore, and Scorpion Men of War.

The Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Robert Mitchell, Esq; Member of Parliament for Westbury in the County of Wilts, to be a Rear-Admiral of Great Britain. And

Capt. Townshend to be a Commodore, and to command the Ships and Vessels, &c. at Flushing, in the room of Admiral Michell. G. A.

Deal, March 23. This Morning a Messenger arrived here from Aix la Chapelle, dispatch'd from thence by Lord Sandwich, who says, that all the Discourse there is, that a Peace is as good as concluded. D. A.

Gosport, March 23. On Friday Evening a Marine belonging to the Lion Man of War, in the Harbour, fell over-board and was drowned; and on Saturday Night a Sailor belonging to the said Ship fell over-board, and met with the same Fate. Ib.

The Antelope Privateer has taken a rich Spanish Register Ship, and several St. Domingo Men, and carried them into Antigua. D. A.

Thursday both Houses of Convocation waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with their Address, and received a most gracious Answer. ib.

We hear that the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Czarina, are to be Sponsors to the Count de Buren, Son to the Prince of Orange. ib.

A few Days ago the Hon. George Carpenter, only Son to the Lord Carpenter, was married to Miss Clifton, Niece to the Earl of Grantham. ib.

Yesterday Morning about One o'Clock, a dreadful Fire broke out at a Barber's in 'Change Alley, Cornhill, which burnt with great Violence 'till near One in the Afternoon, notwithstanding all possible Endeavours were used to stop its Progress. The Damage done is very considerable, there being upwards of 100 Houses consumed in Exchange-Alley, Cornhill, Birchin-Lane, George Yard, and Places adjacent, St. Michael's Church narrowly escaping.

Jacobite Wit in the London Evening Post.

We hear that Valentine Knightley, Esq; stands Candidate on the COUNTRY INTEREST for the County of Northampton, in the Room of the late Thomas Cartwright, Esq; and is oppos'd by the whole Tribe of P——m P——n, P——rs, and Excisemen, and indeed by several of those Gentry whose pretended Zeal for the Interest of a certain great Personage makes them sometimes be thought to wish for the Success of Country Gentlemen: But when once one appears, whose Circumstances seem to forbode an Independency in the House, the Halloo is presently rais'd, and away they run in *a Pack*; and from that Day *Herod* and *Pontius Pilate* become Friends, let them have been ever so long at Enmity together.

We hear that the Success of the *B——mshire Brethren* in the late Dispute, the *modest Assurance* by which they carried their Point, and the *great Abilities* they display'd on the Occasion, have in some Measure raised the Jealousy of their *new Friends*, the *Brethren of S—x*.

When the *Victuallers* of *London* petitioned for a *Law* to prevent the *lending out of Pots*, it is well known that they brought a *Tax* for some Years upon themselves, without obtaining the *least Relief* from the Grievance complain'd of. This may be worth the Consideration of other *petitioning Citizens*, who ought to *secure* some *very good Friends* in order to obtain *any Benefit* for *themselves*.

By procuring to ourselves a Cession of *Austrian Flanders*, which some Politicians say is intended for us, even by the Court of *Versailles*, we shall at least acquire a *Stage of our own* to mount upon, whenever the Frolick takes us of *trying our Strength* again with *France* in a *Land War*.

Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale.

Anglice.

You ne'er shall see, nor have from the Beginning,
Seen such a Paper as THE LONDON EVENING.

Nothing COMICAL *or* TRAGICAL *hath been represented this Week in the News-Papers.*

The Author of two Letters concerning a certain Writer, must excuse us from meddling with any thing so much below our Notice.

BANKRUPTS.

Alexander Bell, of Little Warwick-street in the County of Middlesex, Taylor and Chapman.

Philip Church, of the Parish of St. Mary Whitechapel in the County of Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman.

Joseph Wildman, of St. Dunstan in the West, Bricklayer, Builder, and Chapman.

Jones Halsey, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey in Surry, Fellmonger, Broker and Chapman.

William Thurgood, of Danbury in Essex, Shopkeeper and Chapman.

Bank Stock no Price. India Ditto 156 1 half. South Sea Stock no Price. Ditto Old Annuities 90 1 4th. Ditto New 90 1 half a 1 8th. Four Per Cent. Bank Annuities 1746 89 a 88 3 4ths. Ditto 1747 88 7 8ths a 3 4ths. Three per Cent. Annuities 79. Million Bank 99. Equivalent 97. Royal Assurance 70 1 half. London Assurance no Price. English Copper 5 l. Seven per Cent. Emperor's Loan no Price. Five per Cent Ditto. no Price. Bank Circulation 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. India Bonds 4 s. a 2 s. Disc. Three and a half. Salt 1745 no Price. Three and a half per Cent. Exchequer Orders no Price. Three per Cent. ditto no Price. Lottery Tickets 9 s. 16 s. 6 d. Subscription 1748, 85 1 8th a 1 4th a 1 8th.

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